



## FROM DALLAS.

## THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE FREIGHT COMMITTEE AND RAILROAD REPRESENTATIVES.

The Merchants Threaten the Roads with the Legislature and the Roads Will Appeal to the People.

Special to the Statesman.

DALLAS, August 13.—This morning another conference was held between the railroad men and the sub-committee of the committee of thirty-one appointed by the Dallas Freight convention. Mr. J. W. Terry, of the Santa Fe, inquired what the object and powers of the committee were, to which Mr. Blake replied, it was a sub-committee to confer with the railroad representatives and report to the committee of the whole. Mr. Blake then said it was decided that there be no discussion, but everything should be conducted in writing, to which Mr. Terry replied that they had not been accorded time to make a report in writing, and consequently the railroad representatives declined to do so.

At 1 o'clock nothing had been accomplished and an adjournment until 3 o'clock was taken. When the conference reassembled at 3 o'clock Mr. Lovett, of the Texas and Pacific, arose and addressed the committee on the railroad question, and he gave the committee some interesting information. When Mr. Lovett finished his address, a letter to Mr. Blake offering to turn over the entire line of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe to the Blake committee if they would guarantee 7 per cent on the money actually invested in the road. This offer set the committee wild and one said that it was an insult to what little sense the committee had.

Mr. Blake arose and said the railroads had sent their able attorney to bewilder the committee. The committee had no attorney. They were simply plain business men who had no representatives of the railroad to find out if the people of Texas could get relief from the burdensome freight rates which were imposing on the people of the state.

Mr. Terry assured the committee that the proposition was not made to insult the committee, but merely to show that with the over charges which the committee complained of the road was not paying expenses. He then read a statement of the earnings of the Santa Fe for 1888 and the fixed charges for the same period, showing a deficit in the way of earnings of over \$10,000, which was only covered by the sale of town lots and lands.

Mr. Ripley then took the floor and presented statements of the earnings and fixed charges of the Houston and Texas Central and the Texas Central railways, the earnings of both showing large deficits. Mr. Ripley then said that in the present state of affairs the roads could make no general reduction. If on any line of freight the charges were unjust, the roads would take up that item and try to correct it, but it was out of the question to make a general reduction.

Then Mr. Blake arose and acknowledging his defeat, said that he would go before the people of Texas with his grievance, and that the legislature would take up the matter. He would beg the roads no longer; he would fight, and fight hard.

Then Mr. Lovett arose and showed that the committee had endeavored to bulldoze the freight men rather than confer with them. Now they practically threatened the railroads with confiscation. They would bring a proposition to the legislature to cut off the extra session of the legislature. In such a case the railroads would go before the people and lay the facts and when the facts were learned the roads would get justice.

Then Mr. Kearby arose, and in a deep voice threatened Mr. Blake with a lawsuit. This led to discussions which ended in Mr. Blake making the following proposition:

"That the railroads make a general reduction of 25 per cent of the excess of the Texas rates on various commodities over the south Atlantic states' tariff. The freight men said they would consider the proposition if made to them separately in writing, as they were prohibited under that paragon of wisdom, the trust law, to consider it together. Then the congress adjourned on a conclusion, while it was not that there were some inequalities in the freight tariffs, the roads certainly produced figures which must convince all that a general reduction in freight rates could not be made with safety, and the freight committee's threats were certainly discourteous, narrow minded and smacking of anarchy."

Base Ball.

Special to the Statesman.

GALVESTON, August 13.—The stockholders of the Galveston Base Ball association held a meeting last night and determined to have Galveston represented in the league next season by a strong nine. Regarding the series of games between Houston and Galveston it was arranged to play the series for \$300 a side. The return games with Houston will be played in Houston on Wednesday and Thursday, and the first games of the contest for the purse will be played on the Saturday, Sunday and Monday following. These latter games, however, have not been definitely decided. Apart from the fifteen games to be engaged in between Houston and Galveston arrangements have been made to play in Tyler, Texarkana and Denison.

First Bale at Lampasas.

Special to the Statesman.

LAMPASAS, August 13.—The first bale of cotton was brought in yesterday by A. C. Kilgore, of Burnet county, near near Marble Falls. The Texas Trading company, with its usual enterprise, bought it at 15 cents. Besides this the owner received \$35 premium. The steam laundry at the Park hotel was burned down last night, and the handsome bath houses made a narrow escape. C. R. Green, who shot Jasper Gray on July 27, was released yesterday on \$1,500 bond. Gray is considered out of danger.

Fire at Gatesville.

Special to the Statesman.

GATESVILLE, August 13.—At 12 o'clock today the residence of James McKilvane was set on fire by a negro girl trying to kindle a fire in the stove with kerosene oil. The flames rapidly spread to all parts of the building, which was consumed. Three hundred dollars insurance on building; no insurance on goods. Prompt work by the fire company kept the city hall, the residence of Y. S. Jenkins and Graves' livery stable from burning.

SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Recapture of Shulze, Who Broke Jail—Decorations for the Reunion.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, August 13.—G. W. Shulze, the murderer who broke jail here Sunday night, was arrested yesterday evening near Saltillo, a station on the Cotton Belt road sixteen miles east of here. He went to a house, told who he was and appealed to the householder to help him escape. He appealed to the wrong man, however, and was soon in the hands of the constable. He was taken to Mount Vernon, and will be brought back here tomorrow.

The town is gaily decorated with the national colors, and hundreds of flags float in the breeze. Already a large number of people have arrived to be present at the reunion. Gen. Maxey and Col. Kilgore were compelled by sickness in their families to disappoint their friends at the last hour and will not be present.

Death at Beeville.

Special to the Statesman.

BEEVILLE, August 13.—It is with a sad heart we are called upon to chronicle the death of our esteemed and beloved countryman, John S. Hodges, who died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Will Smith, of this place, August 11, 1889, at 1 p. m., leaving a wife and five children to mourn his loss.

He was born August 28, 1834, in Franklin county, Alabama. He has been a resident of this state from his early boyhood. In 1854 he married a kind and true friend, and one who was loved by all who knew him. He was kind hearted, conservative and firm, yet in all his acts and firmness there was always mingled a liberality which only emanated from a kind and loving heart. In his family he was loving, kind and generous. A hard worker and a man of God, which makes easier bearable the grief of the family, and he has thus set an example that all should follow.

LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

Official List of the Drawing and the Lucky Prizes—Where the Prizes were Sold.

Special to the Statesman.

NEW ORLEANS, August 13.—No. 87,835, second prize, sold in San Francisco, Cal., New Orleans, La., St. Louis, Mo., Savannah, Ga., Corsicana, Tex., and Colon, U. S. C.

No. 85,332, second prize. Sold in New Orleans, La., San Francisco, Cal., Havana, Cuba, Mobile, Ala., Cairo, Ill., Austin, Tex., and Henderson, Mont.

No. 75,353, third prize. Sold in New York, New Orleans, La., St. Louis, Mo., Havana, Cuba, Norfolk and Saltillo, Va., and Fort Worth, Tex.

No. 63,540 draws \$25,000; 30,242 and 54,422 each draw \$10,000.

Nos. 19,044; 43,200; 56,095; 61,803; 90,684 each draw \$5,000. M. A. DAUPHIN.

From Blanco.

Special to the Statesman.

BLANCO, August 13.—The Perdenales Baptist association convened this morning. Quite a number of delegates are here and all are being well cared for. Sunday, quite a gathering of the inhabitants of our town had the court house. Fully 600 people were in attendance. Prof. Jordan, of Lockhart, delivered the opening sermon. In the afternoon, services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Bunting, of Kyle, and a short address was made by Prof. W. H. Bruce, of Blanco high school. He was followed by Prof. Park, of Kyle university, and closed by Prof. Jordan, of Lockhart. Topics were for the foreign mission. Of course, a collection was taken. One hundred dollars were collected on this occasion.

It is a pleasure to visit our town, and the scenery in coming to it is just romantic. Passing through Purgatory and over the Devil's backbone is as grand a sight as one desires to look at, and when you get here you have fine, cool and pleasant breezes and pure water.

THE BAPTISTS.

Interesting Meeting of the Perdenales Association at Blanco—The Proceedings.

Special to the Statesman.

BLANCO, August 13.—The Perdenales Baptist association that has been in session here since last Friday adjourned yesterday evening. About sixty preachers and delegates were present, and the entire session was harmonious. Among the visitors present were Prof. Milton Park and Rev. A. S. Bunting, of Kyle, and Prof. Jordan, of Lockhart. On Saturday night Rev. Mr. Bunting delivered an able sermon to a large congregation. On Sunday at 11 o'clock the court house, which they had been forced to use on account of the crowd, was filled to overflowing, every one being anxious to hear Prof. Jordan who preached Sunday morning and again Sunday night. A large crowd assembled to hear him at night. At 4 o'clock Sunday evening addresses were heard from different members of the association on the subject of foreign missions, after which a collection was taken up for missions and about \$100 was raised. During the session of the association something near \$500 was raised for missions and other causes. The success of the collections is due very largely to Rev. A. S. Bunting, who is considered a "mighty man" in taking up collections as well as preaching.

All visitors are leaving for their homes today, all speaking in the highest terms of the people of Blanco for the hospitality and kindness shown them while here.

Mr. A. E. Schuchard, surveyor of Gillespie county, came down yesterday to survey a disputed line over which suit is now pending in the district court.

We hear that Mr. Christian Busch, who was shot in the head a short time ago by H. Bender, is improving, and hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

A game of base ball was to have been played last Saturday between the Blanco and Round Mountain clubs, but owing to the rain the Round Mountain boys failed to put in an appearance.

Messrs. Phil P. Cagle and H. W. Speer have gone to Galveston on a business trip. Sheriff Cox is now summoning the grand and petit juries for the next term of district court, which meets September 6.

Messrs. Felix Stubbs and Jas. W. Kelam left yesterday for Austin on cattle business.

Several nice showers of rain have fallen during the last two or three days, which will be of some benefit to cotton.

## ARRAIGNED.

## SULLIVAN AND HIS BROTHER PUGILISTS BEFORE THE JUDGE AND GRAND JURY AT PURVIS.

The Grand Jury Wants to Transfer the Cases to a Justice of the Peace—The Judge Threatens the Jury.

PURVIS, Miss., August 13.—A prominent Mississippi gentleman, with whom many residents have conversed in confidence, says that there is a general feeling in Marion county against doing anything with the accused, whatever might be the feeling of the rest of the state. The grand jury had been discussing the matter of transferring the prize fighters to a justice of the peace. The district attorney had opposed such action, and the grand jury was hesitating, with the probability that it would indict Sullivan and Kilrain and refer the other cases to a justice of the peace, or not return any indictments at all against the others. The grand jury adjourned about noon until 2 o'clock, at which hour it re-assembled.

The court met again at 2:30, and the judge at once ordered the sheriff to send for the grand jury. There were very few people in the court room at the time, but it gradually filled up as the news spread. A majority of attorneys were on hand. The grand jury was followed into court by a crowd, and it could be seen on every face that important developments were expected. Judge Terrell speaking with a little more animation than usual, but calm, delivered the charge to the grand jury, of which the following is a synopsis: The judge stated that he had heard from gentlemen in no wise connected with the grand jury that they had been discussing matters. He reminded them that they were under oath to keep everything secret. Besides, I suppose you know, he said, that you are indictable for anything that gets out by your fault. The matter I refer to is that it was rumored you desired to refer these matters to a justice of the peace. Upon your oath you swore you would make true presentments of all matters and things coming before you. I especially instructed you to find according to the facts. There is a statute authorizing the grand jury to refer certain misdemeanors to a justice of the peace. There is one thing—these matters cannot be so transferred without the concurrence of the court. The judge is as much a part of the court as you are. The constitution is part of the supreme law of the land, higher than any legislative act and it says that circuit courts shall have jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal in this state. This court has original jurisdiction in all criminal matters. A justice of the peace court has no right to do this. The only court having it by the constitution is this court. The legislature that might meet could not transfer it to any other court. I want to say to you, gentlemen, it is not in your power to transfer the cases without the consent of the court. As judge of this court, I would not permit such a thing. So far as your deliberations tend in that direction you might as well give them up. Just say if you want to transfer, and there is power in the court to do without your service. You are selected by the sheriff. Unless you obey my instructions I shall discharge you and direct the sheriff to summon a new grand jury, and I shall inform you that unless he summons men who will obey my instructions I will impose a fine of \$1,000 upon him. In the investigation of this matter if you find that there is nothing in it you will have done your duty. If I told you so, it costs \$100 a day. That is no little money to poor people, and the sooner you end this matter the better for all parties."

The judge said he hoped they would take counsel of their own wisdom. If you do not want to find bills say so. This court is amply able to do without your services. I expect my instructions to be noticed. The grand jury then filed out of court. It was a study to watch the jurymen's faces during the charge; some sat and nodded at each other, and a thing or two. The charge created great excitement. Judge Cathern, of counsel for the defense, asked the court to note an exception in behalf of Sullivan. "I will," replied Judge Terrell, and he picked up a law book and resumed his usual appearance. The lawyers now seem to think the grand jury will have to indict the principals, if not the abettors.

One of the attorneys for the defense said he thought the charge erroneous, because the legislature is competent to prescribe the modes of procedure, and the court has no jurisdiction in the matter until the indictment is found. This will probably be the ground taken by the defense in its bill of exceptions.

LITTLE VENEZUELA.

Evincing Great Interest in the Coming Congress of the Three Americas.

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, August 13.—Great interest is evinced in all parts of Venezuela at the deliberations of the South American section of the Spanish-American Congress to meet in Washington early in October next. The Spanish-American Congress is interested in commercial affairs predict a complete revolution in the antiquated system of conducting import and export business, the abrogation of arbitrary and antiquated Custom House laws and a general increase in trade with the United States, which is now practically "blocked" by vexatious and prohibitive legislation.

There are many important measures which the Spanish-American Congress can consider apart from political matters. One of these, and which is of vital interest to the future well being of Spanish-America, is the adoption of equal formalities and wording in the various Custom House papers and documents, manifests, bills of lading, invoices, etc.; uniformity in weights and measures for descriptive purposes in such papers; and the general adoption of the decimal system as applied to said papers and forms. The adoption of such a system would more than double the export and import trade and would be a greater benefit than mysteriously worded "treaties of reciprocity."

CHIEF MAYS' REPLY.

The Cherokee Constitution Forbids the Sale of Any More Land.

TALIEGHUAH, T. T., August 13.—Chief Mays has not yet returned an answer to the proposition of the commission, but it is learned on good authority that the purpose of the reply will be. He will say it will not avail anything to negotiate further at the present

time. The Cherokee constitution forbids the sale of any lands belonging to the Nation and no amendment to the constitution can be made until the election in August, 1891. He and his executive council, however, he will say, will bring the proposition of the United States before the next council where it will be given due consideration. He will further ask the commissioners to make their proposition more specific that there may be no misunderstanding of its tenor by the next council. Chief Mays' political opponents are in favor of immediate negotiations, although they were not favorable to the sale of the strips. Mays, however, is emboldened by his triumph in the last election and will stubbornly refuse to listen to any suggestions antagonistic to his policy. The commission will make arrangements to visit other tribes. The Cheyennes and Apaches will probably be first visited. They show a disposition to sell that part of their land known as the leased district. The commission, however, is without jurisdiction in the absence of a quorum in the absence of Gen. Hartman, who has gone to Europe for his health. The other two commissioners, however, will proceed with their duties, and if not able to offer negotiations will secure expressions of opinion and examine into the treaties of the various tribes.

## TANNER'S TACTICS.

He Wants to Be Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Secretary Noble rebuked the whitewashing tendencies of the Tanner commission by refusing to accept its curiously palliating preliminary report as final. Possibly it will now see the wisdom of a more radical and searching investigation, which may take a month more. Meanwhile Tanner is preparing to go to the Milwaukee encampment and contend with Gen. Russell A. Alger for the office of commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. Alger has set his heart on this honor for its value in the effort he will renew in 1892 to be nominated for president, and has been working for months to secure it with the peculiar methods which he used in his canvass for the presidential nomination last year. He writes to a G. A. R. friend that he is certain to be elected. Tanner, this G. A. R. man says, is debased, by the fact that he is commissioner of pensions, from seeking to be commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. Tanner does not think so, and is pulling all the wires at his disposal to secure election. He thinks he will succeed as a martyrized private soldier. He is greatly pleased with Quay's kindness in having the Pennsylvania convention commend him yesterday, and will find this resolution useful at Milwaukee. Once commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. he will feel certain that the president and Secretary Noble cannot turn him out, however much they may desire to do so.

## A COLOSSAL COMBINE.

The Sugar Trust Wants the Earth and All the Sweetness Thereof.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 13.—Reports are in circulation here that the sugar trust has about completed negotiations with an English-German syndicate to get the sugar markets of the world under one supreme control. The plan contemplates bonding for a short term all the principal plantations of Cuba, the Philippine islands, Java and Mauritius, which would place the main sources of the raw supply under the control of the syndicate.

The surplus stocks of unrefined beet sugars of Germany and France are to be accumulated in store for shipment to America at the proper time. The supply of raw cane sugar will be curtailed by at least three-fifths. All surplus unrefined beet sugar will be shipped to America. This would create a deficiency in Germany, France and England, while the American supply would be increased. It is estimated that the sugar trust and the Anglo-German partners would at least pay 25 per cent upon a capital of \$100,000,000, which, according to the rumor, will be necessary to accomplish this gigantic scheme.

It has been shown, however, that there is an actual accumulation in the treasury of the sugar trust of one-fourth that amount, and a few turns of the trust screw will soon squeeze five or six millions additional from the people. With such an available cash fund, it would be easy work for the trust to manage the scheme.

A gentleman well informed on the subject said to-day: "The direct connection of the American sugar trust and the Madagascarian German syndicate or trust has been so closely traced as to leave no doubt of it in the mind of any intelligent person. The work of concentrating the visible supply of beet sugar in Germany is well in hand, for the Madagascarian syndicate recently had 80,000,000 pounds ready for shipment to America."

## Collum the Forger.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., August 13.—J. Frank Collum, the young attorney, who is charged with forgeries in the name of his client J. T. Blaisdell for amounts aggregating over \$200,000 was called for a preliminary hearing in the municipal court to-day. The state would consent to no postponement and accordingly examination was waived. The case now goes to the grand jury. Bail had been placed at \$10,000 in each of the eleven cases. After argument it was this morning reduced to \$60,000 in the aggregate, which it is expected will be furnished by Collum's wealthy friends.

## Negro Assassinated.

Special to the Statesman.

MINNOLA, August 13.—Last night Jack Brown, colored, who was a carriage runner for Shields & Linley's sawmill, was shot and instantly killed by some unknown party. Brown was sitting by his open window, reading, when the assassin fired at him with a shotgun through the window. He was a quiet, inoffensive negro, and had the reputation among the white men of that community of being one of the best and steadiest negroes in the county.

## Pugilism at Galveston.

Special to the Statesman.

GALVESTON, August 13.—After much talk, a contest with five ounce gloves has been arranged between Herman Bernan, of New York, and Mike Jordan, of Galveston, to box ten rounds for scientific points at Dal-lan's garden. The contest will commence at 4:20 p. m. on the 18th inst. A contract to this effect has been signed by the principals and is deposited with the Evening Tribune. A large crowd will undoubtedly be present.

## ROYAL PARADE

## GRAND REVIEW OF MILITARY AT BERLIN IN HONOR OF EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Emperor William at the Head of His Army. Gen. Boulanger Found Guilty of Conspiracy and Treason.

## GERMANY.

## A BRILLIANT PARADE.

BERLIN, August 13.—The whole army corps of the guards paraded to-day before the emperor of Austria, making a brilliant display. The weather was splendid. The emperor appeared on horseback. Emperor William commanded the troops, and led first the entire corps, and then afterward the entire regiment of guards past the visiting sovereign, who then headed the regiment bearing his name and marched past Emperor William.

## FRANCE.

## DECLARING BOULANGER INELIGIBLE.

PARIS, August 13.—The state council has annulled the election in twelve cantons in which Gen. Boulanger was elected to the council on the ground that the general was not eligible for the position. Gen. Boulanger has written a letter in which he states he gave the sums of money which he is accused of embezzling, to the chief clerk in the war office to be used for the relief of the widows and orphans of soldiers. Five lodgers in the house of Madame Pourpres, the former mistress of Gen. Boulanger, have sworn the general was in Paris, July 15, 1887, the day on which it is alleged he visited the city in disguise.

Upon the opening of the senate court to-day members of the right declined to take further part in the proceedings in the case of Gen. Boulanger. The court discussed at length its course of procedure and its competency to try Gen. Boulanger. It was finally decided by a vote of 201 to 70 that the court was competent to try the general on all counts of the indictment. Two of the senators refrained from voting. The court then by 206 votes found the general guilty of conspiracy. Six of the senators did not vote. The court then found Dillond M. Rochford guilty of complicity in the plot. It also decided by a vote of 198 to 108 that Boulanger was guilty of a treasonable attempt against the state in connection with the Lyons depot incident.

## FOUND GUILTY.

PARIS, August 13.—The senate court this afternoon found Gen. Boulanger guilty of conspiracy.

## MEXICO.

## OPPOSING NEGRO IMMIGRATION.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 13.—President Diaz visited and inspected the work in progress for the drainage of the valley, and expressed himself as highly pleased with it. To-day's "Voz Mexico" says that petitions against negro immigration to Mexico will be extensively circulated, and several large landed proprietors have refused to sell the negroes land.

## ENGLAND.

## THE TITHES BILL.

LONDON, August 13.—Among those who voted against the government on Mr. Gray's amendment to the tithes bill in the house of commons last night, were six unionists, eight conservatives and all the Parnellite members.

## MRS. MAYBRICK, THE CONDEMNED.

LIVERPOOL, August 13.—Mrs. Maybrick, the condemned murderess, is in a very depressed state. She passes much of the time in moaning for her children and weeping copiously. The chaplain of the prison is devoting much time to the condemned woman, and she appears to greatly appreciate his visits.

## MRS. MAYBRICK.

LONDON, August 13.—A meeting to consider the case of Mrs. Maybrick was held at the Canon Street hotel to-day. A resolution was adopted to petition the home secretary for a remission of the sentence. The meeting was attended by a large number of persons.

Judge Stephens had a long interview with Home Secretary Matthews with reference to the case of Mrs. Maybrick.

## MR. HEALY'S BILL.

LONDON, August 13.—A bill introduced by Mr. Healy, providing for an appeal in all criminal cases, passed its first reading in the house of commons to-day.

## Prominent Barber Dead.

SPECIAL TO THE STATESMAN. GALVESTON, August 13.—David Gordon, a prominent colored man, and a well known barber, died this morning at his residence in this city, aged 66 years. He was born in Charleston, S. C., was grand master of the colored Masonic order in New York, and was one of the commissioners of the blind asylum in Kansas, under the administration of Governor Thomas A. Osborne. He was a man of superior intellectual attainments, highly respected, and had lived would have filled the position of government storekeeper under Collector Cuney. He has a son living in St. Louis who is principal of the public schools there, and also a daughter in Brooklyn.

## The Grangers.

Special to the Statesman.

McGREGOR, August 13.—The Texas State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry met here to-day in its fifteenth annual session. About 200 delegates were present. A number of speeches were made. The treasurer's report shows a balance of \$2,354 on hand. Altogether the order is in a flourishing condition.

## BURNET BUDGET.

Items From the Granite City—Sudden Illness.

Special to the Statesman.

BURNET, August 13.—Mrs. Westfall, wife of Dr. W. H. Westfall, of the First National bank, is dangerously ill with a sudden attack of paralysis. Her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Hawkins, of West Virginia has been notified by telegraph and will come on in a few days.

A lengthy petition was presented to the commissioners' court to-day asking for the

appointment of a county road commissioner as provided for in the new road law.

J. W. Watson will take the position of cotton buyer for J. R. Hudson & Co. Mr. Watson having sold his insurance business to W. H. Badger.

J. P. Hausford will leave for the east in a few days to buy goods for Hausford & Co. here and at Marble Falls. A. Schusterman, Austin; H. C. Swanwick, Lampasas; R. D. Cunningham, Jas. R. Johnson, Austin; B. H. Zuber, St. Louis; W. B. Woody, Leavenworth, Kan., are registered at the Burnet house.

The first bale of cotton was brought to this place to-day by Mr. A. C. Kilgore, of Hoover's valley. He is holding it for a premium, but the business men here are not inclined to pay a bonus. Marble Falls offers \$10 extra for the first bale picked in the county if delivered there, and it is reported that Lampasas offers \$25.

A number of the Baptist people who have been attending the association have gone on an excursion to Marble Falls to-day.

The game of base ball between Burnet and Bertram, played here Saturday afternoon, resulted in a score of 17 for Burnet to 16 for Bertram. This leaves Burnet the two best of three games.

Mr. W. E. Hedden, a New York mineralogist, has discovered a rather rare mineral in this county—sulphide of molybdenum. It is used in chemistry in detecting the presence of phosphoric acid and has other uses. This mineral has been pronounced graphite or black lead by nearly all who have examined it.

Burnet house arrivals: E. M. Slapp, Louisville, Ky.; W. H. Simmons, Miss Mattie Fisk, J. B. Allen, Liberty Hill; A. Croisdale, Bertram; W. C. McGuire and wife, Miss Phenie White, W. A. McGuire, Strickland; F. P. Ward, Miss Mattie Adeock, Mrs. M. C. Oatman, Miss May Oatman, Llano; W. H. Turner, C. L. Turner, Austin; W. B. Fredrick, New Orleans; C. H. Peacock, Llano; J. C. Pierce, Lampasas.

## CALHOUN-WILLIAMSON DUEL.

A Dramatic Incident that Occurred on the Battle Ground.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 13.—The scene along the Rome and Decatur road was an exciting one. Messrs. Calhoun and Williamson, the duellists, were twice chased from the ground chosen, by officers. It was fully dark when they pitched upon a spot just 200 yards from the Georgia line in Alabama. Capt. Jackson placed Mr. Calhoun with his back almost squarely against the heavily clouded moon, and Mr. King placed Mr. Williamson in front of a sapling. The weapons used were Smith & Wesson's 42-calibre, hammerless, and with safety attach. The word was given. In rapid succession six shots rang out. One came from Calhoun's pistol and five from Williamson's. Then Calhoun, with four charges left, aimed at Williamson, telling him he had his life in his hands and calling on him to retract. Williamson declined to do so unless Calhoun disavowed personal reflections.

During the duel a most dramatic incident occurred. It was when Capt. Jackson found it necessary to present his pistol and threaten to shoot either Mr. King or Mr. Williamson if they moved. Capt. Jackson stood half way between the two duellists when he held his pistol, and the tableau was extremely thrilling. After the two gentlemen had shaken hands Calhoun, son threw his arms around Mr. Calhoun and kissed him.

## Accident to a Woodhewer.

Special to the Statesman.

McKINNEY, Tex., August 13.—Harrison Wilson went yesterday to haul wood. After getting in two loads he failed to return. Search was instituted for him and his dead body was found near the wagon, his right side was terribly crushed in and two ribs broken. On the left side one rib was broken. The wagon was loaded with wood. He came to his death by being run over by his wagon.

## Death of Dr. Mott.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Dr. Alexander Brown Mott, one of the most noted of American surgeons and son of the famous surgeon, Valentine Mott, died at his country seat near York, yesterday morning of pneumonia, after an illness of two days. Dr. Mott was born in New York in 1825.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.